1861

Daily Empire.

EXTRA.

Dayton: Tuesday, December 3, 1861.

We give to-day the President's Message in full, as telegraphed from Washington immediately after being read to Congress. It will doubtless be read with unique interest by our readers, and by the country generally. We have no time for comment at present.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

In the midst of unprecedented political troubles, we have cause for general thankfulness. We find for ourselves good health, and most abundant harvests.

You will not be surprised to learn, that in the greatest exigency of the kind, the one or the terrorism with foreign nations has been attended with special embarrassment, chiefly arising upon our own domestic affairs. A disloyal portion of the American people have, during the past year, been engaged in an attempt to break up and destroy the Union.

A nation which combines factions and domestic divisions, in the presence of a common danger, and one party, or both, insane, sooner or later, to unite in the madness. Nations have sometimes tempted to violence, are not always able to resist the temptation. Appeals to force, passions, inflammatory agitation, although sometimes adopted with success, seldom fail to be unfortunate and injurious to those adopting them.

The disloyal citizens of the United States who have forced upon us the civil war, are wholly unprovoked by any hostile action of the Government of the United States. It is not needful to specify facts which are known to all. It is only necessary to say, that the purpose and management of the present Administration were fully foreseen, and presented to the country before the Administration came into power, on discussions and arguments in which every substantial position taken in the present disunion ordinances, and in the Montgomery Constitution, was controverted and refuted, and the whole ground finally taken by the present Administration, against the right of secession, and in favor of the perpetuity of the Federal Union, was deliberately and carefully argued and established.

It was not anticipated by the Administration that resistance to the Government would begin in any State, or in any part of any State, immediately upon the accession of the Administration. All the Forts within the limits of the claimed Confederacy, were in the possession of the Government, and in no one of them was the force of the Government either formidable in numbers, or in any way menacing to the disaffected people. The forbearance of the Administration was scrupulously enjoined and practiced, notwithstanding the assault upon the Star of the West, in which, happily, no life was destroyed, and in which the moderation of the Government, in allowing the vessel to depart with her assailants, was spontaneously imitated by the fort.

Immediately after the inauguration, formal demands were made by agents of the claimed Confederacy, not only for the evacuation of Fort Sumter, but of all the forts in the limits claimed; and, of course, for the delivery of all the property of the United States within those limits. Simultaneously, with these demands, or subsequently, it was declared that the Confederacy would not permit reinforcements to be sent to any of the forts, but that any attempt to send them would be regarded as war. Finally, formal notice was given that the forts and property would be taken, and the garrisons reduced, by force. It was plain enough, if there was a combination for these objects, that it contemplated, and intended to produce war. Solemn consultations were had, and the respective courses to be pursued by the Government, toward the assailants, were carefully weighed and adopted. Fort Sumter was a military necessity. Reinforcements could not be thrown into it, without capture of the assailing force, from the overwhelming force in the vicinity. Starvation was believed to be the only way in which the fort could be reduced, and starvation was a slow process. The deliberate decision was, that reinforcements should be attempted, in that mode which should be most likely to obtain the object, and which should avoid the overthrow of the fort, if possible. Finally, the mode adopted was, to send forward, in the face of the batteries, a military force, in light draft steamers, protected by ships of war; and to land the troops, and their munitions of war, only in case the approach should be resisted. This mode was employed, because it was thought safer, and more practicable, to provision the fort, than to throw reinforcements into it; and because, also, it was thought possible that, in the circumstances, reinforcements might be landed, and a battle fought, and thus the fort relieved, without the loss of a life on either side. The battle was fought, and the fort relieved, substantially as had been intended. Fort Pickens was thought to be in danger, and was strengthened by reinforcements, sent by the way of the sea. Fort Sumter was provisioned, and a gallant officer and brave men, were repulsed, and their relief secured. Fort Pickens was thus strengthened, and relieved, without the firing of a gun, and Fort Sumter was provisioned, and its gallant defenders compelled to fire the first gun, before a gun was fired against them. Their fire upon the fleet, was the first blood. Fort Sumter was attacked, because, and only because, it was known that the approaching fleet, bearing reinforcements, was about to enter the harbor for the purpose of relieving it.

The manner in which the information was obtained, that reinforcements were approaching by sea, is no longer proper to relate, or to discuss. It was obtained, however, in such a way, as to commend the sagacity, and fidelity, of the persons employed to procure it. The storming batteries, thus fully prepared for, were fired upon, and thus the war was inaugurated.

Fellow citizens, we cannot escape history. We of this Congress and this Administration, will be remembered in spite of ourselves. No personal significance, or insignificance, can spare one or another of us. The fiery trial through which we pass, will light us down, in honor or dishonor, to all future ages. Fellow citizens, we cannot escape history. We of this Congress and this Administration, will be remembered in spite of ourselves. No personal significance, or insignificance, can spare one or another of us. The fiery trial through which we pass, will light us down, in honor or dishonor, to all future ages. We say we are for the Union. The world will not forget that we say this. We know how to save it. That we, even we here, hold the power, and bear the responsibility. In giving freedom to the slave, we assure freedom to the free—honorable alike in what we give, and what we preserve. We shall nobly save, or meanly lose, the last best hope of earth. Other means may succeed; this could not fail. The way is plain, peaceful, generous, just—a way which, if followed, the world will forever applaud, and God must forever bless.

Having thus chosen our course, without guile, and with pure purpose, let us renew our trust in God, and go forward without fear and with manly hearts.

Our strength is the love of our country, and our support is the power which is in a government of the people. Who can resist it? In full view of his responsibility to you, and to his country, and to mankind, the President proceeds to say, that he has no privy purpose to serve, no favorite project to attempt, no scheme of personal aggrandizement, or personal interest, to subserve. He has no objects but the good of the whole people. He has no wish, but to serve them faithfully, and to die regretted by them, if he shall happily be instrumental in their service, in securing their welfare, and in preserving, protecting, and perpetuating their liberties.

Right thus, and actuated by such purposes, he will appeal to the great Arbiter of the destinies of nations, for the success of the efforts which may be necessary to be made, for the maintenance of the honor, the Constitution, and the existence of the United States.

The President then proceeds to say, that the duty devolves upon him, to communicate information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he may deem necessary and expedient.

The first thing in order, is a brief history of the circumstances which led to the insurrection, and to the efforts which have been made for its overthrow. The first of these supervened upon the election of a President, in conformity with the Constitution, after the voice of the country had been fully expressed for the candidates of the great party which took its name from the principles promulgated in the Declaration of Independence. Whether that election was constitutional or unconstitutional, might have been questioned, but could not have been prevented. It was the act of the people, legally and constitutionally done. Their will, thus legally expressed, is the highest sovereign authority of the United States, and resistance to it, is treason. It is established beyond cavil, by the practice of our Government, and by the recognized authority of the people, in all the States, and throughout the Union, that all the political relations which any portion of the people may bear to the Government, may be severed at their pleasure. It is the principle of our system, that the will of the majority, for the time being, shall govern. To the principle, there is no limitation, but the limitation of the power of the people themselves, as they have seen fit to limit their own power, in their Constitutions. Hence, the States, and the people of the States, can, each for itself, withdraw from the Federal Union, without responsibility to any but themselves. But no one of the States, nor all of the States together, can lawfully get out of the Union, in violation of the will of the majority, constitutionally expressed. Such action is disorganizing, anarchical, and revolutionary. Sedition, conspiracy, and rebellion, are the means to be employed, to accomplish it. Conspirators, sedition makers, and rebels, are the persons to be employed, to set it in motion. Whether it be the purpose of the present insurrectionists, to establish an entirely new government, or to overthrow the Federal Government, to put themselves in the place of the present functionaries, and thus become the government, is not very important to know. Their purpose is the same, in either case. Power, and not principle, is their object. They desire the possession of the forts, the navy, the treasury, the offices, and the honors, which belong to the Federal Government, and the Federal Constitution. They have allowed their State governments to be used, as means to effect their treasonable purposes. They have broken up the Federal Union, on the pretext that the Federal Government has not executed the Federal laws. They have formed a military power, and attacked the Federal Government, on the pretext that it employed military power, to collect the revenue, and to defend the forts, dock-yards, and other property of the United States. They have expelled the Federal Courts, on the pretext that they were permitted to enforce the Federal laws. They have seized the property of the United States, on the pretext that the Federal Government has used its power, to protect its property. They have undertaken to subvert the Federal Government, on the pretext that it has subverted their State governments. They have declared war against the United States, on the pretext that the United States has waged war against them. They have set up a government, on the pretext that the Federal Government has set up a government against them. They have undertaken to conquer the United States, on the pretext that the United States has conquered them. They have insisted that the United States has been conquered by them, on the pretext that the United States has insisted that it has conquered them. They have determined that the United States has been overthrown by them, on the pretext that the United States has determined that it has overthrown them. They have determined that the United States has been destroyed by them, on the pretext that the United States has determined that it has destroyed them. They have determined that the United States has been subjugated by them, on the pretext that the United States has determined that it has subjugated them. They have determined that the United States has been overthrown, destroyed, conquered, and subjugated by them, on the pretext that the United States has determined that it has been overthrown, destroyed, conquered, and subjugated by them. They have determined that the United States has been overthrown, destroyed, conquered, and subjugated by them, on the pretext that the United States has determined that it has been overthrown, destroyed, conquered, and subjugated by them.

The President then proceeds to say, that the Union must be preserved, and hereafter kept free from the taint of slavery, and from the danger of being ever again imperiled by it, because this is indispensable to the existence of the Government, and to the liberties of the people. Any other course would be unworthy of the American name, and would cause us to be despised by the whole world. To lose the Union, and to lose it forever, and with it the power, the prosperity, and the glory of self-government, would be to lose all that makes us worthy of a place in the family of nations. Let us not lose sight of the fact, that we are the guardians of the rights of the people of the whole country, and of the whole world, for all future time. We shall be verily guilty of their blood, if, through our fault, we lose this great trust. Forgetting all else, we must remember our duty, and nothing but our duty.

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had burdens upon them, till all of their liberty shall be lost. From the first taking of our national census, to the last, are 70 years, and we find our population at the end of the period eight times as great as it was at the beginning. The increase of those other things, which men deem desirable, has been even greater. We thus have at one view what the popular principle applied to Government, through the machinery of the States and the Union has produced in a given time and also what if firmly maintained, it promises for the future. There are already among us those who, if the Union be preserved, will live to see it contain 250,000,000.— The struggle of to-day is not altogether for to-day; it is for a vast future also. With a firm reliance on Providence, all the more firm and earnest, let us proceed in the great task which events have devolved upon us.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3, 1861.

General McClellan's View of the Responsibilities of his Position.

The Washington Republican prints a communication, which we subjoin, as to General McClellan's religious reflections upon his own position. In copying this, we observe that the New York Journal of Commerce says that it is in possession of many incidents relating to the Commander-in-Chief, 'that would endear him personally to the hearts of the nation, but they are not fitting subjects of newspaper comment. Such a statement as the following, however, is worthy of publication, that the nation may know that their leader is one of the noble army of Christian soldiers." The statement referred to is as follows:

The Rev. Dr. Thompson, at a meeting of the chaplains of the army, held last week, gave a very interesting and thrilling account of a midnight interview of our young commander, from which we gather that the General himself is not unwilling that the county should fully understand him in this matter. This observation is made here because the General's pastor had been annoyed by the unauthorized publication of his private remarks on another most interesting occasion. Gen. McClellan is glad to have this nation *know* that his sole reliance in the war is upon the goodness and mercy of God in advancing the cause of law, justice and order.— He threw himself back in the chair and said, with deep emotion. "For what purpose can it be, that one but lately engaged upon a railroad, so young, and having yet done nothing to deserve such a place, should be advanced for the time to, perhaps, the most responsible position in the country!" We feel that he might have said, *in the world*. "But," continued this modest, youthful, and truly Christian hero, "IT IS OF GOD, who often chooses the weakest, and even the meanest instruments, to accomplish His purposes."

The writer of this is happy to have had an opportunity to say to this young man, while General Scott was still with us, "I thank God. General, that we have here two Christian officers at the head of our armies."

A veracious townsman gives us the following, the truth of which he knows:

At a village in the interior of the State of New York, a few weeks since, a man rushed into a hotel one evening, exclaiming, "if I could sell out my property I woul pull up stakes here and join Jeff. Davis' army!" A clergyman, sitting very quietly in a corner of the room, asked in a subdued tone of voice, "what did you say, sir!" The secesher repeated his remark, when the clergyman, rising, and cooly observing that he had never struck a blow for his country, but felt that it was about time to do so, *knocked the rebel down to the floor.*

The Major says it must be edifying to sit under that man's preaching.—*New Bedford Mercury.*

One of the privates in Jennison's regiment has written a new song to the tune of "Dixie," the last verse of which we give as a "specimen brick:"

"We've no respect for Pomp or Dinah,
But we're bound to have Miss South Carolina.
Look away, away, away, away!
For they stole our forts and stole our cannon,
And I wish to God they had stole Buchanan!
Look away, away, away!"
—*Leav. Conservative.*

The Recent Lake Disaster Overrated.

The Cleveland Herald says:

A Detroit paper, in speaking of the ill fated steamer Keystone State, states that she was the largest steamer on the lakes, being of about twelve hundred tons burden—some two or three hundred tons more than the Northern Light and City of Cleveland.

Our cotemporary is greatly mistaken in classing the Keystone State among our largest steamers. Ten years ago she was considered a first class steamboat; but she would greatly suffer by comparison with the City of Buffalo and our South Shore boats. The Keystone State was an old, small, and rather worn out boat.

Surrender of Slidell and Mason.

The leading Republican papers in the confidence of the administration, fearing a war with England, in consequence of the illegal arrest of Slidell and Mason, are preparing the public mind for their surrender to the British Government if demanded. The New York *Tribune* of recent date speaks thus:

"We have already intimated our hope that Great Britain *will* claim Mason, Slidell and their Secretaries on the ground of the illegality of their capture. *We could very well afford even to surrender them* for the sake of the precedent and principle thus established. If Great Britain is ready for a broad acceptance of the principle that free ships make ree goods, it does not become us to object."

Profitable.

The Utica Cotton Mills paid an extra dividend of ten per cent. on the first of this month, making twenty per cent. for the past year. The mills also paid twenty per cent. the preceding year, making the handsome profit of forty per cent. for two years.—*Albany Argus.*

The Morrill Tariff puts money into some pockets, though the operation is like robbing Peter to pay Paul. It robs the consumer to benefit the manufacturer.

WIT AND HUMOR.

The first apple was eaten by the first pair.

Fashionable people are not apt to starve their happiness in order to feed their vanity.

Dr. Johnson says, bashfulness is a cloak that hides and muffles merit.

The best atonement for evil deeds is to set about the perfomance of wortheir ones.

A BAD LOOK OUT.—Thorough the loopholes of Fort Lafayette.

CREDIT.—A wise provision by which constables get a living.

WANTED.—a "sewing machine," one about seventeen years old, of dark complexion, and generally considered good-looking.

The total number of troops raised by Western Virginia is 12,008; viz., 8,840 infantry, 2,808 cavalry, and 358 artillermen.

A New York paper states that Gen. Sigel favored Fremont's removal on the ground of incapacity as a military man.

The man who tried to steep the bark of a dog in the waters of eternal youth, is now endeavoring to invoke the muse of a cat.

J. C. Kohl, a German traveller, has published a book in which he says that Americans are the cleanest people in the world.

All men who do any thing must endure a depreciation of their efforts. It is the dirt their chariot wheels throw up.

It is proposed to call the eastern shore of Virginia, which has been restored to the Union without firing a gun, under Gen. Dix's policy, "Dixie Land."

An eminent English actor asserts that the disease in the throat to which clergymen are subject, arises from the use of feigned tones and the wearing of starched white cravats.

1,000 MILES IN 1,000 HOURS.—Whatever may be said of the failure of Gen. Price's rebel command as a fighting body, it certainly succeed well in the long run.

A man in love may be likened to a fly in a spider's web, entangled by one of the most fragile substances, yet the most difficult from which to escape.

During an examination, a medical student being asked, "When does mortification ensue?" he replied, "When you pop the question, and are answered "No."

An article, announcing the decease of a person, says, "His remains were commited to that bourn whence no traveller returns, attended by his friends."

Women are like mirrors to men, for men can see in their faces whether their attractiveness pleases or the reverse displeases them.

A quack doctor advertises to cure, among other incurable diseases, Marcobommizarris, Addelkader, Aippopotamus, Potato Rot, Hydrostatics, Inflammations of the Abdominal Regions, Ager Fits, Shakinquaker Visits, and all kinds of Anniversaries.

COQUETTE.—A young lady with more beauty than sense—more accomplishments than learning;—more charms of person than graces of mind—more admirers than friends more fools than wise men for attendants.

DANDY.—A thing in pantaloons with a body and two arms—a head without brains —tight boots—a cane—a white handkerchief —two brooches and a ring on his little finger.

A CON. FOR THE CAMP.—Q.—Why is a lover who composes a pretty sonnet on the features of his "object," like a soldier! A.— Because he knows how to write about face.

Pleasure, like quicksilver, is bright and shy. If we strive to grasp it, it still eludes us, and glitters. We perhaps seize it at last, and find it rank poison.

A Clergyman consoling a young widow on the death of her husband, remarked that she could not find his equal.

"I'll bet I *will!*" remarked the sobbing fair one.

PREGNANT WORDS.—In his reply to Count Piper, the Minister Resident of Sweden and Norway, at Washington, the President said, "This country maintains and means to maintain, the rights of human nature and the capacity of man for self-government."

There are one hundred and twenty weekly religious papers in the United States, having a circulation of about one million copies weekly.

Two persons were once disputing so loudly on the subject of religion that they awoke a big dog that had been sleeping on the hearth before them, and he forthwith barked most furiously. An old divine present, who had been sipping his tea while the disputants were talking, gave the dog a kick, and exclaimed: "Hold your tongue, you silly brute! you know no more about it then do."

"Mr. Johnson, didn't I hear you say, last week, that you always had a five-dollar bill to loan a friend?"

"You did, Mr. Sampson."

"I am a little short, to-day, and really I should like to borrow it."

"Very happy to accommodate you, Mr. Sampson, but you see if I loan it to you I shall no longer have it at the disposal of a friend."

DON'T JUMP.—Never jump from a third story window when there is any other means of escape.

Never jump at conclusons.

Try to avoid jumping out of the frying pan into the fire.

Never jump off the dock decause you are in debt or in love. You'l get wet if you do.

Never jump at a flash of lighting—you can't catch it.

A glergyman observing a poor man in the road breaking stones with a pickaxe, and kneeling to get at the work better, made the remark: "Ah, John I wish I could break the stony hearts of my hearers as easily as you are breaking these stones." The man replied: "Perhaps, master, you do not work ON YOUR KNEES."

EPIGRAM.

Britanna's breast with pity swell's
For Slaves, their wrongs are never forgotten.
Poor maid! we fear her bosom's swell
Is but the rise and fall of cotton.

Experience of life—What a fool I've been.

The Bronze Doors for the National Capitol.

It is known that the artist Rogers was commissioned some years ago by our Government to model and have cast in bronze, folding doors for the Capitol. The doors have just been cast at Munich, and an English writer, who has seen them, gives the following description of the designs which ornament them:

"The bronze doors intended for the Capitol at Washington, designed and modeled at Rome by the American artist, Rogers, have lately been on view at the Royal Foundry, where they were cast. The workmanship, as is always the case with whatever emanates from the Munich foundry, is admirable. There is a sharpness in the lines and a finish in the minutest details which are in the highest degree creditable. Of the doors themselves, it is not very easy to convey an adequate idea by a mere description; for an enumeration of all that is represented might induce the belief that there was a crowding of objects, and that the allotted space was overflowed: but this is not the case. Each door—the whole forms a folding door—is divided into four compartments or panels. Thus, with a semi-circular space above, which has the breadth of both the doors together, there are nine divisions, in each of which an important moment of Columbus's life is represented.

"The figures stand out in full relief, and some of the groups are eminently successful. The crowning event of the discoverer's career occupies the commanding spot over the top of the doors. Here Columbus, standing on a mound, forms the central figure. He has just landed from a boat, and with the standard of Arragon and Castile planted on the new soil, and with sword upraised in his right hand, he takes possession of the land in the name of his sovereigns. Some of the boatmen are still in the skiff, others are kneeling on the shore, while a group of Indians, peeping from behind a tree on the opposite side, looking on in wondering astonishment. In one compartment is represented the triumphal entry of Columbus into Madrid, on his first return from America, and crowds of gazers at him, the hero of the triumph, and at the Indians, who preceed the procession with parroquets on their upraised arms.

The next panel is occupied with a sadder story. Here Columbus, in chains, surrounded by a sorrowing population, is about to embark for Europe. Then, the 'last scene of all,' accomplishing his 'strange eventful history,' we see him on his death-bed, attended only by a nun and some priests, who administer to him the consolations of religion. His son stands beside him. In the thickness of the door itself, niches are formed at certain intervals, and in these are small whole-length figures of the great contemporaries of Columbus— kings, statesmen, ecclesiastics and warriors. In the centre, close to each other, are two such lines of niches, while on both sides a single row of figures, one above the other, fills up the intermediate space between the outer edge of the panels and the doorpost. The large bosses, so often seen on doors, are here the heads of those historians who have written on the discovery of America.

"The ornaments below each niche are heads of animals indigenous to the country, with fruits and flowers entwined, also characteristic of the New World. Every ornament is appropriate, and though they are manifold there is no confusion. As there will be no chance of the work being forwarded to the place of its destination for some time to come, It might be possible to induce the authorities to to allow it to be sent to England meanwhile, where it could not fail to be looked at with the greatest interest. The exhibition of next year might present the desired opportunity for taking such a step. The artist would be glad that so good an occasion offered for making his work known, and Americans would surely not be unwilling to show the world how munificently they had come forward to erect a grand national monument."

The Cincinnati Gazette says Camp Dennison is now one of the most disagreeable places on the Continent. The grounds are badly cut up by cavalry and artillery, and the recent snows and rains have rendered them a lake of mud.

GEN. BENHAM IN TOWN.—Brig. Gen. Benham, of the army of the Kanawha, was in the city yesterday, on his way to Washington. He is under arrest, but he himself does not know what for, only that it has reference to the recent pursuit of Floyd, and some misunderstanding between himself and Gen. Rosecrans. *Wheeling Intelligencer.*

Sailing of the Stone Fleet.

Some twenty-five vessels, loaded with stone, and destined for different parts of the Southern coast, are announced as having sailed on the 20th instant—about half of them from New London, Connecticut, and the other half from New Bedford, Massachusetts.

These vessels are to be sunk in some of the inlets at the South. They are all old but substantial whaling vessels, double-decked to give them greater firmness. They were stripped of their copper and other fittings which were not necessary for so short a voyage as they will make. In the bottom of each ship a hole was bored, into which was fitted a lead pipe five inches in diameter, with a valve so fixed that, though perfectly safe even for a long voyage, it can be very quickly removed. It is calculated that the ship will be filled and sunk to the bottom in twenty minutes after the removal of this valve. To provide against accidental jamming of the valves each vessel is furnished with two augers of the proper size.

The crews consist of six men each. These will be returned by the men-of-war who will assist in the work of sinking. Each ship will be anchored in the place chosen for her, and will then be sprung round broadside to the channel, thus effecting as great a stoppage as is possible. When this is done, and she is in position, the valve will be withdrawn, and when the vessel is nearly level with the water's edge the men will leave in a small boat. It is reported that an enterprising rigger has gone down with the fleet, with the intention to take off what pieces of spars and rigging may remain above the water's edge after the ships are sunk.

The captains of the ships are all well acquainted with our coast, first-rate seamen and good pilots. Each captain received on the day he sailed orders not to be opened till after the pilot left his vessel.

"A man is, in general, better pleased," says Dr. Johnson, "when he has a good dinner upon his table, than when his wife talks Greek,"

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

37th Congress—First Session.

WASHINGTON, December 2.—HOUSE.—The original resolution was adopted.

On motion of Blair, of Mo., the Secy. of War was called on to furnish copies of all contracts with the Quartermaster Department for the feeding of the horses, &c., during the present winter.

Blair offered the following, as a question of privilege:

Resolved, That Jno. B. Reed, member of the House from the 5th Congressional District of Mo., having taken up arms against the Government of the United States, is hereby expelled from the House, and that the Speaker notify the Governor of Mo., of this fact.

The resolution passed.

Colfax offered the following:

Whereas, Michael Corcoran was taken prisoner at Manassas, and has, after suffering other indignities, been confined by the rebel authorities in the cell of a convicted felon, therefore

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to similarly confine James M. Mason, late of Virginia, and now in custody at Fort Warren, until Col. Corcoran shall be treated as the United States have treated all the prisoners taken by them on the battle-field. [Applause in the galleries.]

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

Elliott offered the following resolution:

Resolved, By the House of Representatives, First—That in behalf of the people of these States, we do again solemnly declare that the war in which we are now engaged against the insurgent bodies now in arms against the Government, has for its object the suppression of such rebellion, and the re-establishment of the rightful authority of the National Constitution and laws over the entire extent of our common country.

Second—That while we disclaim all power under the Constitution to interfere, by the ordinary legislation with the institutions of the several States, yet the war now existing must be conducted according to the usages and rights of military service, and that during its continuance, the recognized authority of the maxim that the safety of the State is the highest law, subordinates rights of property and dominates over civil relations.

Third—That, therefore, we do hereby declare, that in our judgment, the President of the United States, as the Commander-in-Chief of our Army, and the officers in command under him, have the right to emancipate all persons held as slaves in any military district in a State of insurrection against the National Government and we respectfully advise that such order of emancipation be issued, whenever the same will avail to weaken the power of rebels in arms, or to strengthen the military power of the loyal forces.

Dunn moved to lay the Resolution on the table. Disagreed to. Yeas 56; nays 77.

The question recurring on Mr. Elliott's Resolution, Roscoe Conkling, proposed an amendment, which Mr. Elliott accepted, so as to make the Resolution apply to slaves of disloyal citizens.

On motion of Stevens, the further consideration of the Resolution was postponed till to-morrow week, to be discussed and amendments submitted. He was in favor of the main features of the proposition, but desired modification.

Campbell gave notice that he would call up the following on next Tuesday week:

Resolved, That in legislating to meet the present exigencies of the present Rebellion, Congress should confiscate the property, slaves included, of all the rebels and protect the property and rights under the Constitution and Laws, of all loyal citizens.

Stevens submitted the following for consideration:

WHEREAS, Slavery has caused the present rebellion in the United States, and *Whereas*, there can be no solid and permanent peace and Union in this Republic so long as that institution exists within it; *and Whereas*, Slaves are now used by the rebels as essential means of supporting and protracting the war; *and Whereas*, By the law of nations it is right to liberate the slaves of an enemy to weaken his power.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, That the President be requested to declare free, and direct our Generals and Officers in command to offer freedom to all slaves who shall leave their masters, or shall aid in quelling the rebellion.

And be it further Resolved, That the United States pledge the faith of the nation to make full and fair compensation to all loyal citizens who are or shall remain active in supporting the Union, for all the loss they shall sustain by virtue of this Resolution.

Fenton, of the Joint Committee, reported that they had waited on the President and he desired them to state that he would send in his message to-morrow at 12 o'clock, M.

Stevens gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to repeal certain ports of entry.

Conkling submitted the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War, if not incompatible with the public interest, be requested to report to the House, whether any, and if any, what measures have been taken to ascertain who is responsible for the disastrous movement of troops at Ball's Bluff.

Odell offered the following:

WHEREAS, Col. Alf. M. Wood, of the 14th N. Y. S. M., who was wounded and taken prisoner at the battle of Bull's Run, has now, by the rebel authorities, been ordered into confinement in a felon's prison, and by the same order is to be treated as a prisoner convicted of an infamous crime.

Resolved, That the President of the United States, be requested to order John Slidell to the same character of prison treatment, until Col. Wood shall be treated as the United States have treated prisoners taken in battle. Adopted.

Adjourned.

PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 3.—Our city is flooded with 10 dollar counterfeit notes of the Waterbury Bank, of Connecticut. They are executed equal to the original.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—The following are those who did not appear in the Senate Chamber:

Breckinridge, Howe, Johnson, of Tenn., Johnson, of Mo., Kennelly, Peirce, Polk, Sherman, Willey and Wilmont. Baker and Bingham died during recess.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 28.—The papers of this morning state: Fort Pulaski yesterday threw a few shot and shell at the camp of the Federals on Tybee Island, which caused a Bull Run stampede to safer quarters. There are now six Union vessels inside the bay, and five outside.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—Increase in loans $1,329,926. Increase in deposits $2,915,191. Decrease of specie $101,505. Decrease in circulation $68,719.

A special Washington dispatch says Secretary Welles is making arrangements prevent any further outrages on British vessels by rebel privateers.

The *Nashville* will probably be overhauled by Government vessels.

Port Royal advices state that Tatnall's attack on the 26th, was not worthy the name of a battle. He came with three or four vessels near enough to fire a few shots, which did no damage, and immediately retired.

Tybee Island is not yet occupied by our troops. The national colors are flying from the Light House.

It is understood that Beaufort will be occupied on the 29th, by 5,000 Federal troops, to prevent the Secessionists taking possession.

The expedition South is supposed to be for Fernandina. 5,000 troops are to go.

WHEELING, Va., Dec. 2.—In the Convention Mr. Hagan, of Boone county, offered the following:

WHEREAS, Negro slavery is the origin and foundation of our national troubles, and the cause of the terrible rebellion in our midst, that is seeking to overthrow our government, and whereas slavery is incompatible with the word of God and detrimental to the interests of a free people, as well as a wrong to the slaves themselves, therefore

Resolved, That the Convention inquire into the expediency of making the proposed new State a free State, and a provision be inserted for the gradual emancipation of all slaves within the proposed boundaries of the new State, to be submitted to the people of the same for their approval or rejection. Referred to the committee on fundamental general provisions.

Mr. Brown, of Kanawha, offered the following:

Resolved, That the State of Kanawha ought to assume a just and equitable proportion of the State debt of Virginia, and in doing so discriminate between its friends and foes by paying first the bonds held by her own loyal citizens; next those held by loyal citizens not resident in the State of Kanawha, and of the excess, prorate shares.

Mr. Caldwell, of Marshall, gave notice that he should ask a provision to be inserted in the Constitution, to the effect that when the Constitution is submitted to the people, they shall then determine whether the name shall be Western Virginia or Canawha.

BALTIMORE, December 2.—A skirmish occurred on Friday night, near New Market, five miles from Old Point, in which three rebels were killed, including E. A. Scott, a well-known merchant of Richmond. His body was identified by letters in his pocket.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—It is reported that Col. Kerrigan, of the New York, 12th Regiment, has been tried by a Court Martial for treason, and sentenced to be shot, and that the warrant has been signed by the President.

Kerrigan is a member of Congress from this city.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—The Madrid *Correspondencial Despanials*, recently received here, contains the following paragraph which shows the friendliness of feeling between the Spanish Government and the Church party of Mexico: "Yesterday took place a long announced visit to her Majesty, the Queen, by Gen. Miramon, Ex-President of Mexico. Our august Cousin received him with her usual amiability, as did also the King, her husband, who was seated at her side. The conversation lasted for more than a quarter of an hour."

From intelligent sources it seems there is some foundation for the report that Queen Isabella has made a secret treaty with the Emperor Napoleon, ceding him the Balearic Islands, provided he will assist her against Mexico.

This forenoon the pickets of Gen. Blenker's brigade were attacked at Annandale, by a party of rebel cavalry, who came across our men very unexpectedly. Sharp firing took place and the result was one rebel killed and one wounded and seven prisoners.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—The special to the *Tribune*, says a most important order will soon be issued from Head Quarters, informing the Governors of the several States, that no more regiments, batteries, or independent companies must be raised or received by them, except upon the requisition of the War Department.

The regiments, &c., now forming, will be completed, unless it shall be deemed more advantageous to the service to assign the men already raised to incomplete organizations, actually in the field.

General Superintendents of the Volunteer Recruiting service will be appointed for all the States and recruiting in each will be directed upon the system pursued in the regular army. These superintendents will be officers of the regular army, retired officers if possible, or officers of artillery not serving in the field. Departments for the collection and instruction of recruits under the command of the superintendents, will be established at the following places, and such other as shall be considered advantageous in each of the States. Those in the west are Minnesota, Ft. Snelling; Iowa, Davenport; Wisconsin, Madison; Missouri, Jefferson or Benton Barracks; Michigan, Detroit; Illinois, Springfield; Indiana, Indianapolis; Ohio, Columbus; Kentucky, Louisville.

The enlistment papers of the volunteers will be the same as for regulars. Clothing will be issued to them at the State Depots.— Commanders of regiments in the field, wanting troops, will make requisitions directly on the Superintendents for their respective States. No more cavalry will be accepted by the Government, and it is the purpose of the commanding General to muster out of the service all cavalry recruits in incomplete regiments, unless they consent to come in as infantry. The number of cavalry already amounts to between 60,000 and 70,000, much more than the Government can use.

The Richmond *Examiner*, of the 29th, contains the following despatch: CHARLESTON, Nov. 28.—*Courier* this morning says a skirmish took place near Buckingham on Saturday last, between the Confederates and Union invaders. The Unionists attempted to land, but were driven off. One of our men was killed by a shell. It is reported the enemy landed yesterday at Bennett's Point at the mouth of Ashepo River. Four union steamers shelled Atto Island, north of St. Helena, on Monday, and then landed. They now hold entire possession of St. Helena Sound.

The *Herald's* dispatch says, information has been received here that one clause of the treaty with the Mexican Government provides for a loan of $10,000,000, by our Government, to furnish the five annual sums of $2,000,000 each, in return for the mercantile advantages and transit of United States troops through Mexican Territory.

Gen. McClellan is understood to have made the most urgent representation to the President in favor of a regular and systematic exchange of prisoners. He will probably succeed in having his views approved and acted on.

There has been no advance of rebel pickets upon our lines, as has been stated; on the contrary, our pickets have advanced into the enemy's country.

McCall is moving towards Leesburg, and Gen. Smith and Gen. Porter are extending their lines forward, while Gen. McDowell and Franklin, are watching the enemy's centre, which are growing weaker and weaker every day.

Times' dispatch says I am enabled to state, in the most positive manner, that the struggle is over, and that the President's conservative policy is sustained by his cabinet with entire unanimity.

No flag has been flying from the rebel batteries on the lower Potomac for some time, until a few days since, when the Southern Confederacy flag was unfurled and it is now displayed all along their line.

World's dispatch says Secretaries Cameron and Seward were serenaded to-night, but only the latter appeared. He simply complimented the music and stated that in 10 days the country would rejoice at great news.

A number of lights passed our bar on Monday night, and it is presumed that the Union Fleet were en route South.

LYNCHBURG, Nov. 28.—Floyd's command expects to go into winter quarters at Petersburg, Monroe county. The roads are almost impassable and it is thought neither the Yankees or ourselves can accomplish anything till next Spring.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 3.—The boat for Old Point has arrived.

The following items are gathered from Southern papers. The reported removal of the Capitol from Richmond to Nashville is incorrect.

The Southern press is advocating the abolition of the elective franchise.

The latest advices from Pensacola report that the fight had not been renewed.

Accounts say that had the fight continued Fort McRae would have been destroyed. No particulars of the affair are given.

The planters throughout the South seaboard are represented to be destroying their crops lest they should fall into the hands of the Yankees.

A conspiracy of Union men had been discovered in New Orleans, causing great excitement. Many arrests had been made.

Commercial.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, December 2.

FLOUR—The market is dull, and the demand quite limited at $1 00@4 10 for superfine and $4 20@4 25 for extra.

WHISKY—Unchanged and held at 14@14½c, the latter for wagon.

WHEAT—Prime red is held at 80@85c, and white at 85@90c.

CORN—Ear is in better demand and held at 25@30c.

OATS—Are steady and in fair demand at 27c in bulk.

RYE—Is dull. We quote it at 12@43c.

BARLEY—Prime fall at 45c; prime spring 40c.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, December 2.

FLOUR—Receipts 29,864 bbls; shade firmer, fair export demand; sales 13,500 bbls at 5 55@5 40 for superior state; 5 55@5 70 extra state; 5 70@5 40 superior western; 5 55@5 90 common to medium extra western; 5 15@5 95 shipping brands extra R. H. O. Canadian Flour shade firmer at 5 55@5 40 superfine; 5 75@7 50 common to choice extra.

WHEAT—Receipts 247,741 bu; market 1c better, with fair export demand; sales 125,000 bu at 1 20@1 25 Chicago spring; 1 28@1 29 Milwaukee club; 1 38 amber Iowa 1 30@1 35 winter red western; 1 41@1 47 choice white Kentucky.

CORN—Receipts 124,8[illegible] bu; market a shade firmer with fair demand.

WHISKY—Quiet at 20@20½.

Gone.

The Lancaster (O.) *Union*, a *fustian* paper started for the purpose of healing down that staunch old Democratic organ, the Ohio *Eagle*, after a fitful existence of twenty one weeks, has ceased to exist.

☞The Portsmouth *Times*—SAM. PIKE's paper—has been revived by NEWMAN & BRO's. We have read the Salutatory with great pleasure. It has the ring of the true mental. The Editor says: "We hold that there is no better way for a citizen to be a patriot than by being a Democrat." True to the letter. Judging from its advertising columns its success has been placed upon a sure footing. Success to the *Times*.

A launch, laden with bomb shells, valued at $30,000, intended for Port Royal, was run into by a vessel off the New York Navy Yard on Tuesday, 26th ult., and sunk.

An order has been issued and addressed to Government officers and agents now authorized to inspect and purchase arms in Boston, New York and Philadelphia, to seize all arms fit for use, with instructions not to exceed the price of twenty dollars each for real English Enfield rifles.

Our citizens generally were surprised to learn, on Friday morning last, that Wm. O. Moore, of Coitsville, convicted in 1852 of the murder of Sarah Jane Stewart, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for life, had passed through town on his way home from Columbus, having been pardoned by the Governor. How the matter was brought about or at whose instance we have not learned. Suffice it that his pardon is generally regarded with great disfavor, as one that never should have been made.— *Youngstown Register.*

☞Learn in childhood, if you can, that happiness is not outside, but inside. A good heart and a clear conscience bring happiness, which no riches and no circumstances alone ever do.

"Father, I thought you told a lie in the pulpit this morning, said the little son of a clergyman. "Why what do you mean?"— "Sir' you said, '*one more word and I have done.*' Then you went on, and said a great many more words. The people expected you'd leave off, because you promised them. But you didn't, and kept on preaching a long while after the time was up."